FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1844. [NO. 1392.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY.

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

House and Lot at Auction.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by Richard S. Cain, in favor of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 13th of February next, at 12 o'clock, the House and Lot formerly occupied by Richard S. Cain, on Maiden Lane and Burgess streets. There is attached to the premises a Kitchen, Carriage House, Well, &c. Terms at Sale.

JOHN H. HALL, Trustee.
Jan'y 29, 1844. 91-3w

SUPERIOR CASTINGS.

WE have received a large supply of Lincoln County N. C., CASTINGS, said to be equal to the celebrated Caron ware, consisting of

Pots from 1 to 15 gallons,
Ovens and Spiders of all sizes,
Kettles and Spice Mortars,
Dog Irons, and back plates for chimney places,
Wagon Boxes,
Extra Spider and Oven lids, assorted sizes, very handy for persons having good Ovens with broken lids.

ALSO,

200 bbls. superior Portland Potatoes, for planting and eating,
10 hhds superior new crop Cuba Molasses,

COOK & TROY.
Jan'y 27, 1844. 91-3w

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 27th day of March next, the Subscriber will offer for sale his Household and Kitchen Furniture; several young Horses one of which is a Stallion, sired by the celebrated Yaman, imported from Arabia, and said to have been sold to a company for $11,000; one Yoke of Oxen and Cart; a Jersey Wagon; Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; a beautiful pair of Berkshire Hogs; a quantity of heavy Pork in salt; and Lard, Corn, Wheat, and Provender. Also, Farming and Smiths' Tools; one Cotton Gin; one copper Kettle and Cap. Also, a large Cast Kettle. All of which will be offered on a credit of twelve months.

ELI HARRIS.
Montgomery County, Jan. 9, 1844. 91-4w

J. W. CAMPBELL,

Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the Circuit and County Courts of Sumter, Greene, Perry, Dallas, Wilcox, and Marengo. Office, Linden, Marengo Co., Ala.

References, { Hon. D. L. Swain, / Hon. Robert Strange.
January 24, 1844. 91-3w

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57-tf

Revolutionary History.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Proceedings of the Safety Committee of the Town of Wilmington, during the years 1774-'5-'6; with the Joint Proceedings of the Committees of the Counties of Duplin, Onslow, Bladen, Brunswick and Cumberland. Price 50 cents. For sale by

Jan'y 20. E. J. HALE.

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th day of March next, (it being the first Monday in the month) at 12 M., the following Tracts of LAND, 1600 Acres in 7 Tracts, formerly the property of John McAlister, deceased.

290, the Home Place; 50 West side of Cape Fear, joining John McNeill and others; one Tract joining John C. Williams and others; one Tract on Stewart's Creek, joining Henry Avera; the others adjoining the Home Place.

TERMS.—Six months' credit upon bond and good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Jan'y 22, 1844. 90ts

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 7 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 17th of Feb'y, 1844.

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

PRIZES.

$25,000, $7,500, $5,000, $4,000, $3,500, $2,500, 20 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 8, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, February 24, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $4,000, 75 Prizes of $1,000, 84 Prizes of $500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us—address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
Jan'y 19, 1844. 90-td-pd

IRISH POTATOES.

80 BBLS. YELLOW IRISH POTATOES, For sale by

D. GEE & CO.
Jan'y 24, 1844. 90-4w

LOST OR MISLAID,

THREE NOTES OF HAND;—one made by Alex. Johnson and George Holmes, for Twenty-six Dollars and Thirteen and a one-half Cents; another made by Daniel Munroe and Sam'l Johnson, for Eighteen Dollars and Ten Cents; another made by Neill Graham, for Three Dollars and Fifty-four Cents,—all dated December 16th, 1843, and made payable to Daniel M. Turner.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day, December 29th, 1843.

DANIEL M. TURNER.
(Test) DUNCAN SHAW, *J. P.*

☞ All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above mentioned Notes, the same having been assigned to me by D. M. Turner, for a specified purpose.

JAMES McFADYEN.
Jan'y 18, 1844. 90-4t

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON Saturday last, 20th inst., from the lot adjoining Drs. Robinson's Shop, between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., a small dark grey Mare, four years old, with black mane and legs, and a small white spot on the left fore leg near the fetlock, with bridle, martingales, saddle and saddle bags on. The bridle and martingales were new, the saddle a little worn, with red girths and small plated stirrups.—There was a Key to Smith's Arithmetic in the saddle bags. Any person finding said mare, or either of the above mentioned articles, will be liberally rewarded by forwarding information either to Mr. Arch'd Graham, Fayetteville, or to myself at St. Paul's P. O., Robeson county, N. C.

NEILL SINCLAIR.
Jan'y 22, 1844. 90tf

To the Voters of Fayetteville District.

THE undersigned respectfully offers his services as a Candidate for the office of Constable at the election to be held in this Captain's District on Saturday the 10th of February.

ANGUS McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 17. 89-4wpd

Harpers' Pictorial Bible.

A SPECIMEN NUMBER of this Magnificent Work is received at the Book Store, where subscribers will be received. It will contain 1600 Engravings, and the typography is most beautiful. About 50 Numbers at 25 cents each, to be issued as rapidly as they can be passed through the press.

E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 15.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness ded.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1843.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all*, as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hindale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

FOR SALE.

2000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
1000 sacks Liverpool ditto,
40 hhds. prime Molasses,
200 kegs Nails,
5000 lbs. Dry Hides,
50 bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 ditto Rio ditto,
70 barrels Apple Brandy,
20 ditto Old Peach ditto,
15 ditto Whiskey.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 23, 1844. 90-3w

SEED POTATOES.

50 BARRELS round yellow Long Island POTATOES, in fine order, just received and for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Also, 5 coils Hemp Packing Yarn, for Steam Engines.

January 10, 1844. 88-1m

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose

E J HALE.

$10 REWARD

WILL be paid by the Subscriber for the recovery of a BOX containing Watches, Jewelry, &c. stolen from him on the 31st ult., near Hector's Creek, in this County, and for the apprehension of the thief, with sufficient evidence to convict him. The finder will please deliver it to me or at this Office.

LEWIS BERGSTEIN.
Cumberland County, Jan. 13, 1844. 89tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.—[In Equity.]

John M. Pegues *versus* Claudius Pegues, John Grady, Charlotte King Adm'x of Dr. John King, Lucy McRae, David Simms and wife Harriet, Archibald Campbell and wife Elizabeth, William King, Miles King, Madison King, Sarah King, John King, and Shepherd King.

Original Bill to March Term, 1844.

It appearing, by affidavit, that Charlotte King, Administratrix of Dr. John King, Lucy McRae, David Simms and wife Harriet, Archibald Campbell and wife Elizabeth, William King, Miles King, Madison King, Sarah King, John King, and Shepherd King, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1843, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

90] WM. E. TROY, *C. & M. E.*

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

"The Oppressed Mechanics of Lowell."—The Lowell Courier says: "More than two hundred thousand dollars are deposited in the Savings Bank by the female operatives of this city, and we learn that *sixty thousand dollars* of the capital stock of the Middlesex mills, in this city, is owned by operatives who work in the establishment. This is true, to a certain extent, of operatives in the Merrimack and other mills. The average earnings per week by the female operatives during the past year, exclusive of board, is one dollar and seventy-five cents."

A Proposed Competition with the U. S. Post Office Establishment.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a Company has been formed with the object of establishing lines for the transmission of letters at cheap rates of postage throughout all parts of the Union. It is proposed that the highest rate for single letters, not weighing more than half an ounce, shall be six and a quarter cents to any part of the country, while envelopes will be sold at a lower rate—twenty or more for a dollar. The persons engaged in this enterprise *contend* that the laws of Congress prohibiting private mails are unconstitutional, and they are anxious to have them tested on this point as speedily as possible. Lysander Spooner, Esq., a gentleman of Worcester, Massachusetts, is understood to be a principal in the enterprise.

The Rev. Dr. Edwards was coughed down in Washington on Sunday night, while attempting to deliver a sermon on "The end and importance of the Christian Sabbath." Some rowdies, not liking the subject of discourse, resolved to stop it by their beastly behaviour, and succeeded—Dr. Edwards being compelled to sit down in the midst of great confusion and disorder.

A NEW WHIG SONG.

Some time since the Richmond Enquirer in commenting on a published letter written by Mr. Clay to some of his political friends, styled it in derision "a blast from the bugle," and affected to consider it as a summons which the Whigs of the Union would not venture to disobey. These remarks induced the following song by the Hon. Francis James, which was sung by the request of the West Chester Clay Club.

"A BLAST FROM THE BUGLE."

Tune—"*Star Spangled Banner.*"

"A blast from the Bugle"—say heard ye the sound.
As it rolled from the West, over mountain and valley;
'Twas a signal for Patriots, the country around,
To make for the contest a glorious rally;
Regard then its call, ye whigs one and all.
Prepare for the conflict—to conquer or fall.
"A blast from the Bugle," oh! list to its strain.
As it echoes in thunders, from Georgia to Maine.

Like the trump of a chief—blown to gather his clan,
'Twill arouse every freeman, though heavy his slumbers;
And urge him to deeds, well befitting the man,
Who deserves to be rank'd in our army of numbers;
For we want but the true, who will dare and will do—
Whatever to honour and right shall be due;
When "a blast from the Bugle," shall stir up our train,
In lowland and highland, from Georgia to Maine.

No craven we wish to respond to its call;
And oh! may its loud notes, no traitors awaken;
But deep be his sleep, as the depths of his fall,
Let him breathe on, neglected, degraded, forsaken.
Let his name fade away, from the light of the day,
And the honors which once encircled his way;
While a blast from the Bugle—ne'er issued in vain—
Shall inspirit each freeman from Georgia to Maine.

List! "a blast from the Bugle"—hark! hark! how it peals,
To the rescue ye gallants! fall—fall in for Harry!
The pride of the West—him whose candor reveals
All, all that he is—then I pray you don't tarry.
But come to his aid, who has never betrayed
A friend; or proved false to the promise he made.
List! "a blast from the Bugle"—it rolls o'er the plain,
And startles an echo from Georgia to Maine.

Westchester (Pa.) Record.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING MANURES.

1. Form your barn yard with a gradual descent to one side, so that the liquid formed by the rains will flow gently to that side: Make the bottom as hard and smooth as possible, that there may be little or no waste by soaking into the earth. Arrange your stables, hog pen, &c., in such order, as to throw all the litter and manure into the yard.

2. Sink a vat or reservoir to the lower side of the yard, of sufficient capacity to contain the juice of the yard. The most common form of the vat is six feet width by three feet depth, and twelve or more in length, according to the size of the yard, and the amount of liquor flowing from it. When the vat is more than twelve in length it will be best to divide it by partitions into two or three parts, so that if at any time you want to use only part of the liquor, you can do so without any inconvenience. It will be farther desirable to have the vat so connected with the yard, that when once full, and you have commenced your manufacture, if additional rains come before you shall have completed your heap, of which we shall soon speak, you can prevent the liquid so formed from running into your vat, either by keeping it back in the yard, or by turning it another direction.

3. In this vat mix the following ingredients as nearly as you can, without actual measurement or weight: to every barrel of liquid add 4 lbs. of stone lime just slacked, 4 lbs. wood ashes good quality and dry, or an equivalent of leached ashes, or ¼ lb. of salt, or its equivalent of brine; 2 ozs. saltpetre; 20 lbs. plaster of Paris, or mud, or muck, 10 lbs. of excrements from the privy, or 20 lbs. of horse manure. Mix these ingredients thoroughly with the liquid in the vat, and if the vat contains one hundred barrels, increase the above ingredients an hundred fold. It would be well to mix these ingredients a few days before you lay up your heap, and stir them every day, but this is not essential.

4. On the upper side of the vat lay the foundation for the heap, by placing poles or rails, with one end to the vat, and the other extending from it, about 2 feet apart, on these lay other poles crosswise, (precisely as we do the foundation for a stack of hay or grain) to keep the straw from the ground and that the liquid may flow freely beneath.

5. Having every thing prepared, commence laying up the heap by placing a layer of straw, weeds, stalks, or whatever you have at hand, on the foundation of poles, to the thickness of a foot. You will find great advantage from throwing the materials as you collect them in the yard and letting the cattle tread on them, until they are throughly broken and wet. When the layer is a foot thick, stir up the ingredients in the vat and with a pail or other vessel thoroughly wet the layer on the poles. Place another layer on the first, and of the same thickness, wet as before, and thus continue until you have raised the heap as high as you wish—say from six to ten feet. Be careful at wetting to stir up ingredients from the bottom of the vat. The easiest and quickest way to wet the several layers, will be to use a pump or elevator, with a hose attached, to spread the liquor over the heap. In such a case let one stir, another pump: a[illegible] a third [illegible]age the hose. Only be caref[illegible]ater[illegible]thod you pursue, to wet[illegible]ers thoroughly in all [illegible]h- ed, cover the heap [illegible]bot- tom of the vat, or [illegible]hand —common earth [illegible]'s

6. [illegible] and the like [illegible] fourth day. If you have [illegible] muck, or earth, with the str[illegible] week. To water the heap, [illegible] an iron bar or other instrume[illegible] it from eight to twelve inches [illegible] tending downward about to the [illegible] stir the liquid in the vat, and pot[illegible] holes until the hole in saturated; f[illegible] the holes. At every watering make new holes.

Give the heap three waterings when made of straw, and it will be fit for use in fifteen days from the time of laying it up; when much mud or muck has been added, thirty days.

When it is desired to manufacture this kind of manure in places where barn-yard liquid cannot be readily obtained, river spring or pond water will answer the same purpose for wetting the heaps as the barn yard liquid, by increasing in a small proportion the ingredients for the mixture, as given in section 3, and adding them to it.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The last steamer brought very discouraging accounts relative to the tobacco trade. The whole European market is redundantly supplied, and as low as prices are, leading merchants in the trade there anticipate that there is yet a lower depth to be reached.—This is owing to the vast increase of the production of this country through the greatly augmented production of the Western States. The condition of the trade is such that it is time for the planters to look seriously to their interests and make their calculations with deliberation. The circulars received in this city concur in their representations of the discouraging prospect ahead—they declare that the production has outstripped the consumption a long way, and that unless the amount produced is diminished, the time is not distant when the article will no longer be a source of profit to the producer. One letter says that if the rapid increase of production continues, but a short period will elapse when it will hardly pay freight and commissions in shipping it abroad.

If these authorities be correct, it would appear that there is no hope of fair prospects to the producer, unless the amount of tobacco produced is diminished, or the consumption increased more rapidly than heretofore. The first expedient he can himself control—the alternative of increased consumption depends upon the action of foreign governments in reducing the duty on the article.

The former expedient would be the most certain; but is difficult to be carried into effect, until the extreme depression it is designed to avoid actually exists. As to the reduction of duty there is nothing on which to base any very strong hope of that. The government, through its representatives abroad, has urged the propriety of such reduction, and the suggestions have been courteously received. We believe that is all that can be said.

DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

A historical romance, lately published in London, closes with the following striking scene, in which the reader is introduced to the death-bed of queen Elizabeth. Her majesty has summoned Lucy Fenton to wait upon her. The scene is powerful and melodramatic:—

The queen laid on her bed; she had ordered her attendants not to draw the curtains over her windows, and she watched the leafless trees waving to and fro before them, and the ruddy flame of her fire dancing upon the tapestry. Elizabeth had sunk into that partial torpor in which, though the mind has not altogether yielded to the influence of sleep, the memories, the visions that pass over it, have the indistinctness of a dream. A long train of shadows flitted before the mental eye of Elizabeth; there was the fair face of Gertrude Harding and another face as fair; the features, too, of the ill-fated Essex rose to blight her in her sleep! but ever were those female faces present, even when the others had passed away. Suddenly Elizabeth started up—she was wide awake, but an unutterable horror had seized upon her soul;—any thing to escape from that bed; and when her dismal shriek had summoned her attendants to her apartment, they found her standing in her night dress on the floor, her hands clenched, her eyes fixed as in a convulsion, and specks of foam upon her parted lips. It was a frightful spectacle, the strongly marked but withered features and stony blue eyes of the miserable queen.

But what needs it to prolong the description of scenes so horrible; the struggles of a soul which had used its greatness to destroy; and which, summoned to quit the world it hath too much loved, shrunk from the contemplation of its past career.

No entreaties could prevail upon the wretched queen to return to her bed; she raved, screamed, and wept at the proposal. Cushions were brought, and upon them she was extended; bitterly bemoaning her miserable fate, and refusing all refreshment and consolation.

Who does not know that for ten days the unhappy queen thus remained, still refusing to enter her bed. The bishop and the lords of the council, alike in vain entreated her to alter this resolution. To Lucy Wiloughton, whom she still detained in attendance, she expressed strong indignation against secretary Cecil, the son of her old favorite Burleigh.

"He telleth the people, mistress Wiloughton," said Elizabeth, "that I am mad; but I am not mad; oh, would to God that I were!"

"Gracious madam, be comforted," said Lucy, who was moved by the pitiable condition of the queen.

[illegible] thou mock me, fair dame, with [illegible]y words," replied Elizabeth; [illegible] poor cousin seen me thus, she had [illegible] better than to talk of comfort.—[illegible] why does her face still pursue [illegible]ows how bitterly I mourned [illegible] but it cometh, and cometh for ever accompanied by another wh[illegible] my [illegible]keneth to behold." Wh[illegible] Eliza- beth spoke, entered Sir Robert Cecil, with the lord Admiral, a relation of the queen; they came to entreat that she would suffer herself to be conveyed to bed.

Elizabeth looked round shuddering at her costly couch. "Oh, never, never!" she exclaimed. "Oh, Cecil, if thou hadst seen there what I have seen, thou wouldst not drive thy mistress to that couch of horrors!"

"What has your grace there beheld!" said Cecil; "have you seen the dwellers of another world?"

"Nay!" answered Elizabeth, "assuredly that is an idle question, and beneath our notice."

"In sooth your grace must retire to bed," persisted Cecil, "if it be but to satisfy the affection of your people!"

At these words, the embers of an almost extinguished fire again blazed in the heart of Elizabeth, and lighted up her worn features with something of the dignity of old; she raised herself on her cushions.

"Must!" she exclaimed; "is *must* a word to be addressed to princes? Little man, little man, thy father, if he had been alive, durst not have used that word. But alas! alas!" continued the queen, and speaking in a tone of deep dejection, "thou art grown presumptuous, because thou knowest that I shall die!"

"Good madame, be comforted," said the lord Admiral, again approaching the queen.

She again raised herself with Lucy's assistance, and grasping him by the hand, she looked him piteously in the face, then bursting into tears she exclaimed—"My lord, my lord, I am tied with an iron collar about my neck; I am tied fast, and the case is altered with me!"

From this time the queen gradually sunk, falling into a lethargy which released her from those mental torments which it had wrung the compassionate heart of Lucy to behold; during this lethargy she was placed in her bed. As her end was now evidently fast approaching, the lord keeper, the admiral, and the secretary Cecil, were deputed by the council to learn Elizabeth's will with regard to her successor. Lucy Wiloughton, whom the queen during her intervals of consciousness had commanded to remain near her, stood by the side of the royal couch. The queen took no notice when the kings of Scotland and France were mentioned by those lords: then they spoke of the heir of the house of Suffolk, the lord Beauchamp the son of lady Catharine Grey, and the earl of Hartford to whom Elizabeth had always borne a strong antipathy. At this name she started, and the dullness of death seemed to vanish for a moment from her wild blue eyes, while she fiercely exclaimed—"I will have no rascal's son in my seat: none but a king shall sit upon the throne of Elizabeth! and who should that be but our cousin, the king of Scots!"

She never spoke again.

Anti-Repudiation.—In the Legislature of the State of Ohio, the *House, by a unanimous vote of all the members, have refused to change the law of the State requiring the Auditor to levy annually such sum as may be required to pay the interest on the public debt!* The pledged faith of the State is thus sustained to the letter by every member of the popular branch of the Legislature of Ohio. Repudiation never had a footing in this State, and, after this vote, he must be a bold and hardened man who ventures to put forth any new proposition looking to repudiation.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

"The Fruitful Far West."—We have been infinitely amused at the following serio-comic epistle, which we find in the Memphis Eagle. The editor of that paper gives it at the close of a very pretty paragraph about the "far west," as an illustration of the *fruitfulness* of that delectable land. He says that the epistle is neither more nor less than a young western mother's account of herself to his better half. A few years since they were giddy girls, and wild, frolicksome school mates; now both are testing the realities of womanhood and rearing families. Our heroine married a clever farmer, and moved to the "far west." In her *last*, she writes:

"*Dear Cousin:* I have another daughter, named ————, making *six children*, already. I declare, J—, I am almost crazy sometimes when I think and look upon the host of brats around me. I have no time to do anything in the world, but stay at home and drudge and scold. I don't expect to stop under fifteen children, and the thought is not at all gratifying. But we are living in the abundant and fruitful 'far west,' and should have expected nothing else, before we came out; everything grows in proportion, and so I suppose, I have no reason to complain. Affectionately," &c.

The dreadful suicide of Jas. J. Bartram, on Friday last in Kingsessing, Penn., has caused considerable sensation among his numerous friends. It is said that only a few days previous to his death he made a will, bequeathing about $15,000 to his friend Jenkins, who, at the time of the suicide, was engaged in digging his grave! It certainly was one of the most strange and unaccountable self-murders ever perpetrated, as the deceased was apparently happy, and in the enjoyment of all earthly comforts!

The following receipt was found upon the person of poor Bartram:

"Received of C. C. Jenkins five dollars for my carcase, when the inquest shall have been held by the Coroner."

Catching a Bachelor.—"Why don't you get married? said a young lady, to a rather elderly bachelor friend.

"I have been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply.

"I guess you havn't been up our way," was the insinuating rejoinder.—*Bost. Trans.*

Communications.

CUMBERLAND CLAY CLUB.

At a regular meeting of the Club, held on Monday evening the 5th February, the President announced the following Standing Committees, viz:

Committee of Distribution.—Wm. B. Wright, John Winslow, and Walter Draughon.

Committee of Correspondence.—Dr. B. W. Robinson, Arch'd McLean, and Wm. H. Hardin.

A number of gentlemen came forward and signed the Constitution.

On motion of E. J. Hale, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the Hon. Wm. A. Graham be elected an Honorary Member of this Club, and that the President of the Club inform him of his election, and invite him to visit this place at such time as may suit his convenience during the approaching Gubernatorial canvass.

On motion, a committee of Finance, to raise funds by voluntary subscription, was appointed, consisting of Daniel Johnson, J. D. Williams and T. W. Blake.

E. L. WINSLOW, *President.*

H. Lilly, } *Secretaries.*
John Shaw, }

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I think it is Dr. Johnson who expresses such a horror of *puns*—especially bad puns—amounting to a belief that he who would perpetrate one should not be trusted alone where there are silver spoons. If this be so as to one pun, what would the great man have thought of the MANY *bad puns* of the Editor of the North Carolinian? I fear he would not have trusted him out of sight with a grind-stone.

But only think of a man with such a *poisonous* name. [Bayne, or *bane*,] attempting to be witty with other people's names! Funny, is'n it?

There is one thing, however, that is not funny. I allude to the attempts of this stranger, who has squatted down among us, to destroy the characters of some of our best citizens, extensively known and connected, and universally respected and esteemed. The last attempt of this kind, is his insinuation that the Treasurer of the Clay Club would embezzle the funds of the Bank of which he is an officer, to pay the drafts of the Club. This Editor ought to know, if he does not, that the honest people of this region do not approve of such base insinuations, particularly from a stranger, who is himself so little known. The public feeling cannot but be outraged by such conduct.

BOB SHORT.

Mr. Editor: It is high time we were organizing Clay Clubs all over the State, the better to prepare for the great battle that is to be fought next Summer, under our gallant leaders Clay and Graham. All that is necessary on our part is a little action, so as to bring our strength to the polls. Will you be so good as to give us a form of a Clay Club Constitution and Bye Laws?—Let your readers see the form, and you will soon hear of many such Clubs being organized, and, I doubt not, much good done.—There are many of our friends who profess to be Democrats, and their political creed is Whig every inch of it. They are for a U. S. Bank, for an equal distribution of the Public Land money amongst the States, in favor of discriminating Tariff, with incidental protection. All of which are Whig measures. And yet many, very many of them, when they come to vote, cast their tickets for men of directly an opposite policy.—Now, Mr. Editor, it does seem to me, if we pursue a prudent course, we can set these friends of ours right. They are of the working men of our country; no demagogues, but honest men, who have been led astray by party names. Can't we convince them that there is nothing in the name; that it is principle that makes the statesman, and a name without principle that makes the demagogue?

A WASHINGTON DEMOCRAT.

Sandy Grove, Chatham County, N. C.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

At a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., held on Thursday evening the 25th inst., the following Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we learn that a State Temperance Convention is proposed to be held in the town of Fayetteville, on the 22d of February next; and being fully convinced that such a Convention would be of the highest importance, by inciting the friends and advocates of Temperance to greater energy and zeal, and, in so uniting the various Societies throughout the State, as to enable them to act more in unison and with greater success, in their efforts to advance and perpetuate this great and noble cause:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the time and place appointed for holding said meeting, and that we will appoint twelve Delegates to represent this Society in said Convention.

The following persons were then appointed as Delegates under this Resolution, viz: Rev. Jacob B. Anthony, Malcom L. Douglass, Saunders M. Ingram, John P. Covington, William D. Ussery, Walter F. Leak, Esq., Dr. Robert J. Steele, Sen., Francis A. Terry, Esq., Charles McKinnon, Lewis H. Webb, James Lawrence, Levy Sterne, and, on motion, the President (D. P. McDonald) was added to the delegation.

Resolved, That we appoint a County Temperance Convention, to be held at Rockingham on the evening of the 20th of March next, (being Wednesday evening of our Superior Court week,) for the purpose of forming a County Temperance Society, &c.; and that the Corresponding Secretary be requested to correspond with the several Societies of this County on the subject, and request them to respond to the call by the appointment of Delegates to said meeting.

Resolved, That the Rev. A. B. Smith of Anson, and the R[illegible]

Resolved, [illegible] a copy of the above proceedings [illegible] the Fayetteville papers for publication, with a request that the Editors of other papers throughout the State, friendly to the cause, copy the same.

M. L. DOUGLASS, *Rec. Sec'y.*

January 25, 1844.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor: Having noticed in your columns an invitation, extended by the Fayetteville Temperance Society, to all such Societies throughout the State, to appoi[illegible]

NEW HANOVER CLAY CLUB.

Agreeably to previous notice, the New Hanover Clay Club assembled in the Masonic Hall in this place on Wednesday the 24th inst., when Gov. Edward B. Dudley was called to the chair, and Wm. A. Wright requested to act as secretary. The meeting, after the reading of the Constitution of the Club, proceeded to the election of the regular officers, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, when the following persons were nominated and duly appointed to the respective offices designated below.

Gov. Edward B. Dudley, President. John McRae, Dan'l B. Baker, Vice Presidents. John P. Brown, Secretary. Thos. W. Brown, Treasurer. Jno. Hill, Thos. Sanford, Wm. A. Wright, Committe of Correspondence.

James F. McRee, Samuel Potter, Alexander Anderson, P. K. Dickinson, and R. H. Cowan, were appointed a committee to make suitable and proper arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Mr. Clay upon his arrival at this place.

A resolution was adopted constituting William A. Graham, of the county of Orange, an Honorary member of the New Hanover Clay Club, and appointing a committee to invite him to visit this county at the time of Mr. Clay's contemplated visit to this place.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The delegates to the Whig District Convention for this, the Sixth Congressional District, will bear in mind that the 22d of February is the day appointed for the meeting of said Convention, in Wilmington, as agreed on by a majority of the counties.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Henry Clay: I did and I did not.—"*I Voted for the Tariffs of* 1816, 1824, and 1832."

See Mr. Clay's letter to Gen. Bledsoe, under date of July 28, 1843.

"*You are right, so far as the record is concerned, that I did not vote for the Tariffs of* 1816 or 1824."

See Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Meriwether, of Georgia, under date of October 24, 1843.

We find the above in thirty or forty Loco Foco papers. It seems inconceivable that Human Nature should be guilty of the baseness here perpetrated, for the sake of a very paltry partisan advantage. Mr. Clay was *Speaker* of the House in 1816 and 1824, and of course did not vote on the final passage of the Tariff bills of those years, but he was their ardent, effective supporter, as every body knows; and in the very letter to Mr. Meriwether, last above quoted, says, when reminded that his name does not appear on the list of Yeas for those Tariffs,

"You are right so far as the *Record* is concerned, *that I did not vote* for the Tariffs of 1816 and '24, *but I supported their principles, and have always admitted that I was in favor of them.*"

Now would the villain who could cut off this last sentence from what precedes it, and publish the rest so as to make an apparent contradiction with what Mr. Clay had before written to Gen. Bledsoe—when there is in truth a perfect consistency between them—hesitate to forge Mr. Clay's name to an entirely fabricated letter, if it would serve his purpose? There is not a particle of moral difference between what is done above and an entire forgery, though the latter is the less cowardly. Yet men who pretend to deplore the licentiousness of the Press will countenance and acquiesce in such frauds when their party is served by them.

N. Y. Tribune.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

PRINTING OF THE HOUSE.

A resolution of inquiry was offered as to the propriety of establishing a Standing Committee on Printing, similar to the Committee in the Senate.

Mr. Wise opposed the resolution, and said that there could not be too much public printing. A brief debate arose upon printing generally, in the course of which Mr. Wise remarked that his district was not annoyed by the presence of any contemptible village newspaper. They had nothing of this kind to disturb the social relations existing between all the people. There were no sewers in his district of this sort.

Some member intimated that the absence of the Press was no credit to the intelligence of the people.

Mr. Wise boasted of the intelligence in his District, and said that there were educated Washington, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, Taylor, Leigh, and a host of distinguished men.

"Including the gentleman from Virginia," remarked some one, and the House enjoyed the joke by a hearty laugh.

"No," said Mr. Wise, "I learnt my radical democracy in Western Pennsylvania."

Hast ever been, gentle reader of newspapers, in Accomac county of Virginia? If you had been there one day in the year 1840, you would have seen how good it is to have no newspaper to announce coming events. Mr. Wise was expected to speak in a tavern porch in Drummond Town, and Whigs and Locos were notified of it by a man riding through the town on horseback, who lifted up his voice, and thus proclaimed: "*O yase, O yase*, this *here* is *fur* to give notis that the honorable Henry *A.* Wise is *fur* to be delivered of a speech this afternoon at 4 o'clock, right into misty Waddy's pe-az, and I want you all fur to cum.'

What a blessing to have no newspapers! What a saving of ink and paper! Down with editors—they carry an ink horn about them, and they write about nouns and verbs.

Old Clay—long life to him!—loves primitive manners and republican simplicity, and he is going to Accomac they say, and it is hoped that some herald will announce his approach, but he need not request the people "fur to cum," because we suppose[illegible]

So says a poor *Reader of*

Rains at the South.—The Charleston Mercury of the 25th inst. says: The rain still continues, with all its consequential mud, [illegible] headache and general discomfort. Our bills of mortality show that this long continued bad weather has had an unfortunate effect upon health, and warn us [illegible] be careful [illegible]

[illegible] says: drenched [illegible] this time [illegible] at least in these parts that [illegible] thinks of having it [illegible] just [illegible] to lay dust.

The Alexandria Diamond Gossip [illegible] a curious article of some [illegible] interest to the speculation of [illegible] and Banks. Among other [illegible] The occupation of Texas [illegible] the United States can be [illegible]

Amos Kendall.—A letter from Washington, in the New York Express, says:

Amos Kendall is seen daily in the Capitol. His appearance just now is almost frightful, as he has fallen away to a mere skeleton, and looks more like Doctor Syntax than any one else that I can call to mind.—His dress is exceedingly shabby, and his whole appearance unsightly. A Marat in principle, he resembles that great jacobin in appearance, and like his prototype, he had once a commanding influence over others.

It is a singular fact that not a Senator, either Whig or Loco, has the least intercourse with the President. There is not a single member with whom he converses, or one that is ready to express the views or wishes of the President or his Cabinet.—This is a singular position, and altogether unprecedented in the history of the government.

The Position of the Madisonian.—The Madisonian of Saturday contains an article relative to its position, at once pregnant and pungent. The following paragraph from it indicates the Madisonian's position:

"Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency is now an inevitable result. We fold our arms, and have nothing to do with victory or defeat: we hate Federalism, and *modern* Democracy does not suit us."

Col. Johnson, in a letter dated January 15th, says "he is still in the hands of his friends," and has authorized no one to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Resignation of Mr. Choate.—The Boston Atlas says—"It is now confidently reported in this city, upon the authority of letters received from the Hon. Rufus Choate, Senator in Congress from this State, that he will, ere long, resign his seat in the Senate—the resignation to take effect on the 1st day of March next.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

From Washington.—A private letter received this morning from a gentleman of this city, now in Washington, says:

"Mr. Shriver was in the House to-day, and occupied his usual seat at the reporter's desk. He has put himself on the highest ground here.

"As soon as he left his hotel this (Tuesday) morning he was arrested. The officers of the police have been on the look out for him, but he has kept away from them so long as there was the slightest hope that Mr. Weller would come up to the mark. There being no longer any ground for expecting him to do so, Mr. Shriver appeared in public, and was immediately arrested, and gave bonds, with Hon. W. Cost Johnson and Hon. Andrew Stewart, to 'keep the peace.' Mr. S. then immediately proceeded to the House.

Baltimore Patriot.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Delegates, from the Washington Temperance Society of this city, to the Temperance Convention, to be held at Fayetteville on the 22d instant, viz: Wm. Hill, Wm. Peck, Charles Dewey, Jesse Brown, James M. Towles, Louis W. Peck, John R. Harrison, J. E. Lansden, John Primrose, Thomas Loring, Wm. Ashley, Thomas J. Lemay, Willie W. Johnson, Eldridge Smith, Theo. H. Snow, John C. Palmer, James T. Marriott, E. Colebarn, George Lauder, Dr. Wm. G. Hill, Wm. T. Bain, Wm. Stronack, Patrick McGowan, John Smith, and Thomas L. West.—*Raleigh Register.*

It is a happy suggestion which is comprised in the following resolution, passed at the late Whig State Convention in Alabama:

"*Resolved*, That the Whigs of Alabama meet at the court-houses in their respective counties on the 22d day of February, to celebrate the Birthday of George Washington, 'the Father of his Country;' and that such meetings be and are hereby requested to appoint delegations to the Young Men's Mass Ratification Convention to be holden in Baltimore in May next."

Short, but Pithy.—The Yazoo City Whig, published at the city of Yazoo, Mississippi, has the following pithy paragraph. It sets forth in a few words, and in a very happy manner, a portion of the advantages which have resulted from the Whig Tariff of 1842, and we are the more pleased to copy it as it comes from a part of the country where erroneous views, with respect to the effect of the protective principle, have unhappily too long prevailed.

"*What has it done?*—The Whig principle of Protection has made us *exporters* instead of *importers* of manufactured cottons; *exporters* instead of *importers* of calicoes; *exporters* instead of *importers* of mixed cloths; and IMPORTERS instead of EXPORTERS of SPECIE. Why then should hard money men oppose a Protective Tariff?"

Rich.—At a locofoco convention recently held in Tippecanoe Co., Ia., a friend of Mr. Cass moved a resolution to the following effect:—"Whereas, gen'l Lewis Cass emigrated to the west from New Hampshire in early life with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his sword in repelling the Indians from our northwestern frontier, and in fighting against the British during the last war: Therefore resolved, that he ought to be supported by the democratic party for president of the United States." A brother locofoco moved to amend the resolution by striking out the name of "Lewis Cass," and inserting that of Martin Van Buren, [illegible] ing—[illegible] gen'l Martin Van Buren emigrated to the west from N. Hampshire in early life with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his sword *in repelling the Indians and fighting against the British!*" By the time the secretary had got thus far, the [illegible]urdity of the thing became so manifest, [illegible] the "[illegible] *locofoco* who moved the [illegible] to his seat, exclaiming [illegible] man, that'll never [illegible] fair on the table," [illegible]ordingly.

Boston Standard.

—The Nashville [illegible] locofoco paper in Tennessee, says: *"We are for what the Whigs* [illegible] This embraces the whole [illegible] and depth of the principles [illegible] democracy, alias locofocoism, [illegible] only principle the Locofocos [illegible] oppose every thing the Whigs are [illegible] Can a patriot support such a [illegible]

Fayetteville Messenger.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEBRUARY 7.

Brandy, peach,	30	a 33	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	30	a 33	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7	25
Bacon,	6¾	a 7			
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Molasses,	25	a 30
Butter,	10	a 15	Oats,		30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Coffee,	9	a 10	Nails, cut,	5¼	a 6
Cotton,	9	a 9½	Powder, keg,		$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Rags,		2
Corn,	50	a 55	Sugar, brown,	8	a 10
Copperas,	3	a 3½	" Lump,		14
Candles, F. F.,	11	a 21½	" Loaf,	14	a 15
Flour, new,	$3½	a $4½	Salt, (bushel,)	50	a 60
Feathers,	20	a 25	Sack,	$2 a	$2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 10	a $1 20	Tallow,	6	a 7
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tin, box,		$12½
" dry,		10	Tobacco, leaf,	2½	a 3
Iron,	4½	a 5	Wheat,	75	a 80
Lard,	7	a 7½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lime,	$1½	a $2	Wool,	12½	a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 18 to 19 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—In consequence of bad weather, but little Cotton in market. In the absence of advices from New York, the market is not quite so firm.—Sales at 9 to 9¼,—principally at 9¼ to 9¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 31.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 25 a 7 75; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 12 a 2 25.

Naval Stores.—1 92 was the rate yesterday for turpentine; sales just previous at 1 90. Tar has sold during the past few days at 1 00 down to 95 cents., that being the latest price.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Every thing comprised under this head is in demand. Timber brings 5 to 7 dollars, according to quality. Flooring boards are in demand at 7½, wide do. at 7½, and scantling at 5. Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, dressed, at 10 to 12 dls. Shipping shingles will bring 1½ to 2½ dls. per M.

There are two cargoes of corn from the North Counties at the wharf; one was sold at 55 cts., and the other is selling out from 55 to 60.

Sales of Cuba molasses from the wharf at 22 a 23 cts.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—January 30.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7½ a 9½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 5 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 8 to 10.

At New Orleans, Cotton 7½ to 12½—small sales, the steamer's accounts not received. Receipts 200,000 bales less than last year.

At Augusta, Cotton 8½ to 9½: buyers disinclined to operate at such prices.

At Columbus 7½ to 9½. Macon 8½ to 9¼.

At Philadelphia best Uplands 10½, ordinary to middling 9¾ to 10¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 8½ to 10½—sales small, because holders are firm in asking the highest prices. Corn 42 to 50. Flour 5 to 5¼. Bacon, 3¼ to 4¼.—Sack Salt 1 20.

From New York, our latest news is to the 30th. Sales of cotton limited, and prices rather heavy. Money was worth 4 to 5 per cent. the advance being caused by the increased demand for loans on cotton, &c.

Total receipts of cotton 954,999 bales, against 1,245,954 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, February 3. Steamer Fayetteville, with Boat B. Rush in tow, with Salt, Molasses, &c. &c., for Hall & Johnson, C. T. Haigh & Son, A. W. Steele, C. P. Mallett, H. L. Mynover & Co., Cook & Troy, John D. Starr, H. & E. J. Lilly, E. W. Willkings, D. McLauran, C. Caison, H. Leete, Stuart & McGary, W. McIntyre, Boon & Brevet, W. McL. McKay, J. R. Gee, J. & J. H. Martine, Joseph Baker, L. A. Nixon, John Holly, and T. S. Lutterloh, of this place; and for J. Thompson, A. Humin, S. H. Smith, Cane Creek Co., J. L. Nicholson, C. B. Walker, T. Caldwell & Son, J. H. Evans, L. Hale, J. M. Culbreath, J. McLean, J. M. McAlister, H. H. Young, H. Dudley, W. W. McLellan, T. W. McRorie, C. Cawfield, A. Hunt, Jenkins & Biles, and Colin McClellan, of the interior.

Also, yesterday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for E. Fuller, T. S. Lutterloh, D. Gee, U. S. Arsenal, Rockfish Factory, G. McNeill, Gardner & McKethan, J. R. Gee, D. Shaw, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., J. Waddill, Jr., E. W. Willkings, B. Rose, Cook & Troy, and C. P. Mallett, of this place; and for J. W. Sparrow, Elliott, Marsh & Co., G. E. Badger, and B. & S., of the interior.

DEPARTED, February 3. Steamer Henrietta, with Boats Nelson and Diligence in tow, with Cotton, Tobacco, Seed, Domestics, &c. &c., for Hall & Johnson, D. A. Roy, Williams & Lutterloh, Stuart & McGary, E. W. Willkings, Geo. McNeill, J. W. Wooten, B. Rose, D. McLauran, C. P. Mallett, Hall & Hall, Phœnix Co., W. McL. McKay, A. W. Steele, Chas. T. Haigh & Son, T. W. Blake, and Nott & Biggs.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 25.—Brig Virginia from Antigua; Schr. Kathleen from Cape Hayti. 26.—Schrs. Harp from New York, North State from Washington, N. C. 27.—Schr. Tioga from N. York. 28.—Brig Apphia from Guadaloupe; Schr. Sarah from Charleston. 29.—Br. brig Ann from Demerara; Br. schrs. Industry from Nevis, Jane from do.; Schr. Samuel Hyman from Middleton, N. C. 30.—Br. schr. Four Brothers from Yarmouth, N. S.; Schr. Lygonia from Antigua.

CLEARANCES.

January 26.—Schr. Julia for New York. 29.—Schr. Elizabeth for Guadaloupe. 30.—Schr. Mecgunticock for Boston. 31.—Brigs Francis for Baltimore, Nocparcil for Barbadoes, Br. brig Brisk for Antigua; Schrs. Patmos for Philadelphia, Sterling for New York.

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclu[illegible] to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not [illegible] to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful as[illegible]ment [illegible] to be found elsewhere, (there being [illegible] establishment for Prints in the United [illegible] always at prices as low, *and generally lower*, [illegible] those of houses whose attention [illegible] are divided among a large variety of ar[illegible].

The Stock [illegible] embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the latest and newest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be planned exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine the Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞ Orders by mail [illegible] of prices, corrected with every variation in the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods.) to the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealer to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered, and [illegible] is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27.

Congress is doing very little business, and I think but little will be done during the present session.—There is such a want of unity of action between the different triangular and antagonist branches of the Government, as to forbid the hope of any party accomplishing any thing of importance that can be in any way connected with politics. I think it is the purpose of the majority in the House to do nothing that can be left undone. It is, however, probable, that all parties may agree in passing the bill reducing the postage on letters, newspapers, &c., and abolishing or greatly curtailing the franking privilege.

We have recently had some most disgraceful exhibitions in the House, of vulgarity and the coarsest personal abuse, and more recently of an assault in the House on one of the Reporters, by one of the gentlemen who figured in the debate referred to. We had expected, that reducing the number of members in the House would have done something to restore its character for dignity; but it will require at least another election to effect that purpose.

The election of Mr. Clay, next November, is looked upon as certain, by his friends at this place.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 30.

We have no news worth your attention, but I am happy to say that blackguardism and bullyism are at last becoming disreputable here.

Mr. Weller, who displayed such valor in abusing Mr. Stewart in the House, and who assaulted and beat Mr. Shriver, the Reporter, has in a formal way been called to account, according to the "laws of chivalry," by the latter gentleman, but he refuses to fight, though he admits the respectability of Mr. S. These incidents have thrown the belligerent gentleman completely into the shade. He is pointed at with the finger of scorn.

MAILS SINCE OUR LAST.—It is sufficient to state, that we have not had one mail in due time for a week past; but that there have been two, three, four, five, and even six mails behind. We learn from Raleigh that the failures are beyond Gaston; and the intense cold weather and ice account for some of them, but not for our having Washington letters without papers, and Baltimore papers without those from Washington and New York.

The Potomac was frozen over, the mail boat snagged in the ice, and run ashore to prevent sinking. At New York, the Hudson was frozen over, and persons skating on it.

There were 10 New Orleans mails due at New York.

☞ We have the pleasure of informing our subscribers at the several Post Offices on the route from Cheraw, by Rockingham, &c., to Simmons's Tan Yard, that, after two months' negotiation, we are at length advised of a change by which they will receive their papers within reasonable time. The mail is to leave Cheraw on Mondays and Fridays, instead of Mondays and Wednesdays.

We are under obligations to Mr. Deberry, (whom we are glad to regard as still our Representative,) for his agency in this matter.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Saturday night last, seven negroes crowded themselves into a canoe to cross the Cape Fear a few miles below this town, but before they reached the opposite bank the canoe sunk and five out of the seven were drowned, viz: two men belonging to Jonathan Evans, Esq., two belonging to Mrs. Kelly, and a girl belonging to Mr. Kirkpatrick.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—We regret to learn that the Steam Rice Mill of Capt. Potter, at Wilmington, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. It is said to have been full of Rice, belonging to various Planters, to whom the loss will be greater even than that of Capt. Potter.

Rumor says very positively, that Gen. Saunders is to be appointed Secretary of the Navy. And that several aspirants are anxiously awaiting the event to become candidates for his seat in the House.

MORE REJECTIONS.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of Mr. Porter of Penn. as Secretary of War—there being but three votes in his favor. It will be recollected that he was appointed in the interim, in place of Mr. Spencer, who was promoted to the Treasury Department.

And Mr. Spencer's nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Thompson, dec'd, has also been rejected.

The small vote for confirmation, shows that it is no party question, but that there must be insuperable objections.

A Post Office has lately been established in Moore County, called Centreville,—Neill McLeod, Esq. Postmaster.

Worthy of Imitation.—The editors of the Asheville Messenger have issued a prospectus for publishing an extra edition of their paper until after the Presidential election, to be furnished to clubs on very cheap terms. This is an excellent plan, and is worthy of encouragement. It should be the desire of every Whig to circulate information among the people as extensively as possible, and this is a far preferable plan to that of sending our money to the North for the ephemeral publications which are daily springing up there. If the Whigs of Orange and adjoining counties will give us the assurance of encouragement, we will publish extra numbers of the Recorder, and furnish them on liberal terms.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

☞ So say we, also.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

RIGHT OF PETITION.—It is a fact worthy of note, that when the 21st Rule was adopted in the House of Representatives, the Abolitionists could muster but 200 votes for their ticket in the whole State of New York, and a still smaller number in the other Northern States. Under the operation of that Rule, which rejected all petitions on the subject, and excited the Northern people in favor of the right of petition, the abolition vote has swelled to 20,000 in New York, 10,000 in Massachusetts, 10,000 in Ohio, 5,000 in Vermont, 5,000 in Maine, &c. &c. Is it not time to abandon a Rule which has raised up so many enemies to the South? We cannot do worse, and may do better, by adopting the other course,—though we fear that the period has gone by when much good is to be done by either. The Rule ought never to have been adopted, and we should have had but little of the excitement which has agitated the country so injuriously.

It was the remark of an intelligent young friend of ours, who has spent a year or two in New York and Vermont, that *he has never seen an abolitionist who was not made such by the denial of the Right of Petition.* This entirely corresponds with our own observation.

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.—We have looked through, with much interest, the Pamphlet lately published at Raleigh, containing the Journal of Proceedings of the "Safety Committee" of Wilmington, from 1774 to 1776, in connection with the proceedings of similar Committees in the adjoining Counties. The work is not only important as exhibiting the patriotism and self-denial of nearly the whole people of that day, but highly interesting on account of the names of the conspicuous actors, many of whose descendants still flourish on the Cape Fear.

The Wilmington Committee was organized, in pursuance of the Resolves of the General Congress at Philadelphia, on the 23d of November, 1774, on which day the Freeholders met in the Court House, when the following names were proposed and "unanimously assented to," viz: Cornelius Harnett, John Quince, Francis Clayton, William Hooper, Robert Hogg, John Ancrum, Arch'd McLain, John Robinson, and James Walker. With this Committee was afterwards associated the following who were unanimously chosen by the freeholders of New Hanover County, viz: George Moore, John Ashe, Samuel Ashe, James Moore, Frederick Jones, Alex. Lillington, Sampson Moseley, Samuel Swann, George Merrick, esquires, and Messrs. John Hollingsworth, Samuel Collier, Samuel Marshal, William Jones, Thomas Bloodworth, James Wright, Wm. Jones, John Larkins, Joel Parish, John Devane, Timothy Bloodworth, Thomas Devane, John Marshall, John Colvin, Bishop Dudley, and William Robeson, esqrs. On the 7th of March 1775, the freeholders of Wilmington unanimously chose the following additional Committee-men, viz: Wm. Purviance, Esq., Richard Player, Jas. Blyth, Andrew Ronaldson, Wm. Ewins and Henry Young. On the 5th June 1775, an election was held for Committee-men for Wilmington, when most of the above were re-elected, with the addition of Peter Mallett, Wm. Wilkinson, Adam Boyd, Henry Toomer, Jas. Tate, John Dullos, John Forster, Dr. Jas. Gockie, Francis Brice, Caleb Granger, and Wm. Campbell. On the 17th October 1775, another election was held, at which several of the above were re-elected, with Samuel Campbell, John Slingsby, and Charles Jewkes. At subsequent elections John Dunbibin, and Herald Blackmore, were chosen.

The very first action of the Committee on the evening of its appointment, was in relation to a cargo of *tea*, and in this as in many subsequent importations from England, the importers avowed their readiness to conform to the will of the Committee. And many invoices of goods were sold accordingly. Other duties which devolved on the Committee were, to collect and husband arms and ammunition, to arrest disaffected persons, and to put a stop to all expensive amusements, such as Balls, Races, &c. which had been voted by Congress inconsistent with the critical state of the Colony, which required that every species of extravagance and dissipation should be discouraged, particularly horse-racing, billiards, gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions, &c. At the close of a Circular addressed to a number of gentlemen who were about to start horses, we find the following:

"We shall only add that nothing will so effectually tend to convince the British Parliament that we are in earnest in our opposition to their measures, as a voluntary relinquishment of our favorite amusements. Those who will take the trouble of making observations on mankind, must soon be convinced, that the people who abandon their pleasures for the public good, are not to be biased by any other consideration. Many will cheerfully give up part of their property to secure the remainder. He only is the determined patriot who willingly sacrifices his pleasures on the altar of freedom."

On the 30th January 1775, we find the following entry, which will show the size of a newspaper at that day:—

"Mr. Adam Boyd, having applied for encouragement to his news-paper (some time ago laid aside, it was resolved, that the committee so far as their influence extended would support him on the following terms.

"That he Mr. Boyd, should weekly continue a newspaper denominated the Cape Fear Mercury, of 21 inches wide, 17 inches long, 3 columns on a page, and of the small pica or long primer letter, and in return receive his payments at the following periods, viz: ten shillings at the delivery of the first number, ten shillings at the expiration of a year, and to be paid ten shillings at the end of every succeeding six months thereafter."

On the 20th June, 1775, a Convention of the Committees of the several Counties in the Wilmington District was held, when, besides the New Hanover Committee, were present,

For the County of Brunswick.—Rich'd Quince, sen., Rob't Howe, Thos. Davis, Rob't Ellis, Rich'd Quince, jr., Parker Quince, Wm. Lord, Wm. Cumming, Tho. Allen, Step. Daniel, Wm. Davis, James Bell.

For Bladen County.—Nath'l Richardson, Thos. Owen, Walter Gibson, Thos. Brown, Faithful Graham.

For Duplin.—Charles Ward.

There was no Delegation from Cumberland, but "a letter from Cross Creek was read" which the Chairman was directed to answer.

At this meeting the following "Association" was unanimously adopted. It breathes the spirit of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which preceded it only one month:—

"ASSOCIATION.

"*Unanimously agreed to, by the inhabitants of New Hanover County in N. Carolina, 19th June*, 1775.

"The actual commencement of Hostilities against this Continent by the British Troops, in the bloody scene, on the 19th April last, near Boston. The increase of arbitrary impositions from a wicked and despotic ministry; and the dread of instigated insurrections in the colonies, are causes sufficient to drive an oppressed people to the use of arms. We, therefore, the subscribers, inhabitants of New Hanover County, holding ourselves bound by that most sacred of all obligations, the duty of good citizens towards an injured country; and, thoroughly convinced that, under our present distressed circumstances, we shall be justified, before God and Man, in resisting force by force. Do unite ourselves under every tie of religion and honor and associate as a band in her defence against every foe; hereby solemnly engaging that whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils shall devise it necessary we will go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety. This obligation to continue in full force until a reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and America, upon constitutional principles, an event we most ardently desire; and we will hold all those persons inimical to the liberties of the Colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe this Association. And we will in all things, follow the advice of our Committee, respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individual and private property.

At another meeting, on the 20th July, besides the New Hanover Committee, there were present as

"VISITING MEMBERS.

From Cumberland County.—Farquier Campbell, Rob. Cochran.

From Duplin County.—James Moore, Jno. James, Alex. Outlaw.

From Onslow County.—Jno. Ashe, and Jno. Gibbs.

From Bladen County.—Thomas Robeson, Thomas Owen, Walter Gibson, Wm. Salter, James Council, Evan Ellis, Peter Robeson, Rob. Stuart, Jas. Richardson, John King, James White, Rob. Wells, Thomas Brown, Wm. Stuart."

At this meeting, it was

"Ordered, That the Committee of Intelligence of this town, write to the committee of Cumberland, and congratulate them on the favorable disposition of their

committee and county, to support the common cause of America."

No one can read this pamphlet, abounding as it does with evidences of devotion to the Country and to its Liberties, without recurring to that most unaccountable slander uttered by Mr. Jefferson in his letter to John Adams, July 9, 1819, against the patriotism of WM. HOOPER, one of the Members of the General Congress in 1776, and a signer of the National Declaration of Independence. "Now you remember as well as I do," (said Mr. Jefferson) "that we had not a greater tory in Congress than Hooper." In this pamphlet we find that the same Wm. Hooper was one of the first Committee of Safety, "universally assented to," by the Whigs of Wilmington among whom he lived, and to whom he was well known; that he attended the meetings of the Committee, and actively assisted in all those measures of defence which the threatening posture of affairs called for. That those same Whig people elected Mr. Hooper to the Provincial Congress, where he distinguished himself in the cause, and then repeatedly to the General Congress, where, so high did he stand, and so little were his patriotism distrusted, that he was one of the Secret Committee of Foreign Intercourse, in connection with Dr. Franklin, Robert Morris, and Richard Henry Lee. That such a man should be called a Tory, has never been accounted for, and probably cannot be accounted for, on any other supposition than that Mr. Jefferson was determined to destroy the credibility of the Mecklenburg Declaration, which preceded his own more than a year, and contained some of its most forcible and beautiful passages.

Jones's "Defence of North Carolina" contains many of Mr. Hooper's letters in 1775–6, which is other any thing else than the sentiments of a Tory.

JUDGE GASTON'S LAST WORDS.—The Charlotte thus beautifully and impressively sketches the deathbed scene of the great and good man:—

His last words were in admirable keeping with the purity and piety of his long life. Surrounded by a few of his chosen friends, who were at his bedside, on the first intimation of a danger to which he was insensible, he was relating with great playfulness, the particulars of a convivial party at Washington City, many years ago, and spoke of one who on that occasion avowed himself a "Free thinker" in religion.—"From that day," said Judge Gaston, "I always looked on that man with distrust. I do not say that a Freethinker *may* not be an honorable man; that he *may not* from high motives, scorn to do a *mean* act; but I dare not *trust* him. A belief in an over-ruling Deity, who shapes our ends, whose eye is upon us, and who will reward us according to our deeds, is necessary. We must believe and feel that there is a God—I—or——and"—raising himself and seeming to wrestle with the thought—"Almighty!" There was a sudden rush of blood to the brain. He sunk in the arms of his friends—and in five minutes, his spirit was gone! Not a struggle betokened its flight. Not a groan pained the ear of his agonised friends. His body has gone to the dust; his spirit, we cannot doubt, now rests in the bosom of that God Almighty, whose name was last on his lips, and to whom he had long given the homage of a pure and devout heart.

Since our last, we notice the proceedings of various meetings to pay respect to the memory of the illustrious dead.

At Halifax, a meeting of the citizens.

At Chapel Hill, the Faculty met and passed appropriate resolutions, among which was one requesting Professor Mitchell to deliver a Funeral Eulogy. The Students also had a meeting; and also the Philanthropic Society, of which Judge Gaston was a Member.

At Newbern, the citizens, and afterwards the Bar, held meetings;—the Reports and Resolutions at the first being from the pen of Judge Donnell, and at the last from that of James W. Bryan, Esq., both of which are peculiarly eloquent tributes to the memory of him who had long been the pride and ornament of his community. From Mr. Bryan's we select the following historical sketch—

He was born in our town on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1778, and died in the sixty-sixth year of his age. In his early youth he gave bright promise of that coming greatness, which by a long life of unremitted intellectual labour and toil, and a high religious sense of the obligations and relations of life, he so eminently attained. In the severe school of that most admirable scholar and disciplinarian, the Rev. Thomas P. Irving, he laid the broad foundations of that greatness, which always arises from "learning well" that which is taught. From this school, he entered the Junior class at Princeton, in 1791, and in two years thereafter was graduated with the highest honors of that venerable institution. On his return home he sedulously applied himself to the study of the Law, in the office of Francois Xavier Martin, who has survived his illustrious pupil, and is now a Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; and in 1798, when he was only twenty years of age, he was admitted to the Bar.—In the year 1800, just after he had attained his lawful age of twenty-one years, he represented the county of Craven in the Senate of our State, and in 1808 he was chosen an Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, and during the same year became the author, in our State Legislature, of our statute regulating the descent of inheritances, which he deemed the crowning act of his political life. In 1813 he was first elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and continued as such until 1817, when he again resumed the practice of the Law.—At varied intervals, up to the time of his elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court, with his illustrious compeer, the Hon. John Stanly, he represented the borough of Newbern in the General Assembly of the State; and in the Halls of our own Legislature, as the immediate representative of our town, he displayed those gifted powers and wonderful intellectual endowments, which have added so much to the lustre and greatness of his fair fame and renown, and to the enviable reputation of his own birth-place.—His speeches on the Currency, and in defence of our old Constitution, will long remain as enduring monuments of his patient industry, his intellectual greatness, and his varied acquirements. In 1834, upon the death of Chief Justice Henderson, he was called to fill the vacancy thus created upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, and in 1835 he was elected a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, from the county of Craven.

TEMPERANCE.—A "Congressional Total Abstinence Society" has been formed at Washington, with the following Officers:—

Hon. Charles Hudson of Massachusetts, President.

Vice Presidents.—Robert P. Dunlap of Maine; L. Q. C. Elmer of New Jersey; G. W. Summers of Virginia; Samuel C. Sample of Indiana; E. Deberry of North Carolina.

Secretary.—George S. Catlin of Connecticut.

Executive Committee.—James E. Belser of Alabama; James A. Black of South Carolina; Daniel R. Tilden of Ohio; Amasa Dana of New York; Andrew Stewart of Pennsylvania.

MR. CALHOUN'S LETTER.—The letter of withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun, which we briefly noticed in a Postscript last week, is ably written, and if it had come out at a season when we had fewer claims upon our columns, we should have been tempted to copy it, for the sake of its thrusts at the Democratic Convention which is to nominate Mr. Calhoun. We must be content, however, to let his party papers give it in full, whilst we have merely stated its substance.

The following passage is worthy of special attention:—

"In coming to this conclusion, I have not passed over, without careful examination, the reasons assigned by its advocates for constituting the Convention as they propose. They have not diminished the force of my objections. I propose to notice the most prominent.

"That which they have urged with the greatest confidence, is, that each State has a right to appoint Delegates as she pleases. I meet it, by utterly denying that there is any such right. That each State has the right to act as it pleases, in whatever relates to itself exclusively, no one will deny; but it is a perfectly novel doctrine, that any State has such a right, when she comes to act in concert with others in reference to what concerns the whole. In such cases, it is the plainest dictate of common sense, that whatever affects the whole should be regulated by the mutual consent of all, and not by the discretion of each."

Did it not occur to Mr. Calhoun, that in these few lines he had utterly demolished his favorite theory of State Nullification of a National law? Nothing could be more clear or forcible.

The Hon. John Brown Francis, Whig, has been elected Senator in Congress from Rhode Island, in place of Mr. Sprague, resigned, by a vote of 67 to 26 for C. Spencer, the Dorr Locofoco candidate.

Gen. Speight's term of service as Senator in Congress from Mississippi will commence on the 4th March 1845, when Mr. Henderson's term will expire, and not on the 4th March 1844, as stated in some of the papers.

THE FIGHT.—The accounts of the assault of Mr. Weller upon Mr. Shriver, the Reporter for the Baltimore Patriot, which took place just back of the Speaker's Chair, in the House of Representatives, a moment before prayers, represent it as eminently disgraceful to the man, as well as to the Member and the place. It seems that Weller is a large athletic man, whilst Shriver is small and weakly. But even this was not enough. Weller was surrounded by a set of Congressional bullies, who would not permit interference till he had beaten him to his heart's content. He was afterwards bound over to keep the peace.—Messrs. Payne and Belser of Ala. becoming his securities.

This is the same Mr. Weller who had made himself notorious by his blackguard attack upon Mr Stewart of Penn.—and to do which, it is said, he was selected by a caucus of his party.

The Globe complains that the people are "cheated" in the enactment of the Tariff, "by the use of terms that none but the initiated understand"—viz: "minimum and specific duties." If the people are so cheated now, they were equally cheated by the Tariffs which received the votes of Messrs. Calhoun, Van Buren, Jackson, Johnson, Buchanan, Wright, &c. The Tariffs are all alike in this respect—at least all since the War of 1812.

The same paper quotes with approbation, the remark, that the Tariff lays "the heaviest duties upon the goods used by the poorer classes." This writer must have been consulting Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, who, our readers will recollect, asserted in his speech in this town last Summer, that, (by the Tariff which he had voted and spoken upon in Congress,) "fine blankets, the rich man's blankets, were taxed low, and coarse blankets, the poor man's blankets, were taxed high." The *truth* was exactly the reverse of the General's statement; but what of that? These gentry go upon the principle, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as good as a truth."

Again, the Globe adopts this remark: "When the tariff was under discussion, we were promised by its advocates cheaper goods; it is true that we get all the produce of the soil cheaper. This tariff is a most effectual bar to any prominent rise in the value of the products of the farmers, and planters, and mechanics."

It is only necessary to mention such a barefaced falsehood to expose it to the public derision.

The Raleigh Standard undertakes to prove Mr. Adams guilty of a palpable falsehood, in asserting, that the resolution of the present Legislature of Massachusetts in relation to slave representation, was "introduced into the Legislature by the leader of the democratic party in that body."—the Standard asserting that it was introduced by Mr. Adams's son. It generally happens, that, however wrong-headed Mr. Adams may be in some of his *opinions*, he is right in his *facts*; and those who controvert the latter, only expose their own ignorance. The Standard does not form an exception to this remark. The following are the facts:—

At the last year's session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the resolution, accompanied by a Report, was presented by a son of Mr. Adams, a member of that body, and passed unanimously. *This* resolution was laid before Congress by Mr. Adams on the 21st December last.

At the present session of the Legislature of Massachusetts, a resolution, precisely similar, except in one unimportant word, was "introduced by the leader of the democratic party," and passed unanimously. *That* resolution was laid before Congress by Mr. Adams on the 23d ult.

The Standard, ignorant, apparently, that there were two resolutions, passed at different sessions, one introduced by young Adams, and the other by the leader of the Locofocos, makes out what it calls "a plain tale to put Mr. Adams down."

We have attributed the Standard's "plain tale" to ignorance. There is a sentence in the same article which makes us doubt whether it is not something worse than ignorance,—as follows:—

"This resolution was drawn up by Charles F. Adams, son of the Ex-President; the aforesaid son is said to be fully committed to Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and none of Mr. Clay's friends in the Legislature opposed the resolution."

The falsehood here insinuated is, that the Locofocos opposed the resolution, though "none of Mr. Clay's friends" did. The truth is, that the resolution, passed the last Legislature of Massachusetts (which was Locofoco,) *without opposition from Whigs or Locofocos;* and that it passed the present Legislature with the same *entire unanimity.*

Is the Standard's own party satisfied to have such deceptive statements palmed off upon them?

The Locofocos can make no capital out of these Massachusetts resolutions, except by falsehood, or suppression of the truth. They were first presented to a Locofoco Legislature by a Whig, and passed unanimously. They were next presented to a Whig Legislature by a Locofoco, and again passed unanimously. This shows with what impudent mendacity it is that Southern Locofoco prints pretend that Northern Locofocos are the "natural friends" of the South.

We regret to hear that the Scarlet Fever and putrid Sore Throat are prevailing in some parts of Anson County.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, Mr. McDuffie replied at length to Mr. Evans's speech on the Tariff, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, he concluded his speech, and Mr. Evans obtained the floor for Wednesday.

Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, with an amendment, providing that no censure is to be implied against Judge Hall.

On Wednesday, Mr. Crittenden, from the Committee on Military Affairs, asked to be discharged from the consideration of Mr. Pennington's flying machine for navigating the air. The committee were at a loss to understand, Mr. C. said, what they had to do with the art of *flying:* their business was standing and fighting.

Private business and an Executive Session followed.

In the HOUSE, on Friday the 26th ult., the whole day was occupied in a violent and disorderly debate on an appeal to the Speaker, by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, to expel Mr. Nathan Sargeant, the Reporter for the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, from the seat assigned him as Reporter in the Lobby of the House. It appears that Mr. S. had written an account of the scene which followed Mr. Adams's presentation of the Massachusetts resolutions, in which he made the following statement:—

"Mr. C. J. Ingersoll took occasion to inquire of Mr. Adams if the resolutions were not written by himself. Mr. Adams looked at Mr. I. a moment, without deigning to reply; and then, with a peculiar manner, and a calm dignity, turned to the Speaker, and said: "Sir, I have demanded the yeas and nays." This was a severe rebuke to what Mr. Adams considered an impertinent question; to which, had he chosen to answer it at all, he might have replied in the negative."

Upon this slight pretext, as Mr. Ingersoll himself admitted it to be, he indulged in a bitter tirade against Letter writers generally, and Mr. Sargeant in particular, and lavished a vast deal of bitter abuse upon Mr. Adams. Whilst abusing these, he made a most remarkable declaration, that "a more orderly representative body did not exist," than the House!!

Mr. Adams replied to Mr. Ingersoll, that, with regard to Mr. Sargeant's statement, "so far as it related to himself, he would endorse it as being strictly true. The reason why he did not answer the gentleman at the time, was because he did consider it a piece of impertinence. He turned then (as stated in the report to the Speaker, said that he had called for the yeas and nays, and made no answer to the gentleman. But a circumstance occurred which the reporter had not mentioned; and that was, that there was a shout of laughter from all sides of the House.

Mr. Ingersoll. At your expense.

Mr. Adams. Because perhaps it was supposed that he was afraid to answer the question. The House might amuse itself at his expense. He had no sort of objection. But, for the satisfaction of members who had amused themselves at his expense, he would now state that he was not the author of the resolution, nor did he know anything about it until it was presented here."

Mr. Wise followed, and abused Mr. Sargeant as a liar and a coward, for some statement he had made in regard to the Wise and Stanly rencontre near the race course. [This most discreditable attack upon a man who could not reply, has been met by Mr. Sargeant's stating, in the Intelligencer, that the account he wrote was given to him by Mr. Stanly himself, in the presence of Mr. Mangum; and that when Mr. Wise abused him for it at the time, he replied, "I throw all that back in your teeth." The public appears to think that Mr. Wise has failed to fix the charge of either lying or cowardice on Mr. S.—who, by the way, is represented as a gentleman of excellent and honorable character. One remarkable fact deserves to be re-stated: He was appointed to a lucrative office in Florida by Gen. Harrison: he proceeded there, and found that there was nothing to do: he immediately reported the fact, resigned the office, and recommended that it be abolished.]

The result of the day's work was, that the whole subject was indefinitely postponed; and thus this new attempt by the Locofocos to muzzle the press, by getting rid of the reporters, was defeated. It is not surprising that they desire to get rid of those who report the doings of such a body as the present House is.

On Saturday, Mr. Cave Johnson endeavored to introduce an amendment to the Rules, to prohibit the admission of any Reporters to the floor of the House, except those for the papers in Washington. It was not in order at the time, and was objected to.

Mr. Black also, had a proposition, providing for the appointment of a corps of Reporters, to be sworn to report literally, &c. But that also was objected to.

Mr. Wright of Indiana spoke against the 21st Rule, and Mr. Stiles of Georgia in favor of it.

Several private bills were considered.

On Monday, a great many resolutions were offered, of which we have not the particulars, owing to the failure of the Washington papers, except that one proposing to adjourn on the 1st of May, was laid over because it caused debate.

On Tuesday, Mr. Stiles concluded his speech in favor of the 21st Rule; in the midst of his speech, Mr. Wise interrupted him, and offered to the House a petition of a citizen of Pennsylvania, praying the enactment of a law to divorce him from his wife.—Mr. Wise read the petition, which produced much merriment.

The remainder of the day was spent in debate on a bill to authorize the transfer of appropriations in the Navy department, from one branch of the service to another.

On Wednesday, Mr. A. Johnson of Tenn. spoke in favor of the 21st Rule. After which, a variety of reports and resolutions, chiefly private, were presented.

The publication, in our paper to-day, of the advertisement of the Law School in Harvard University, reminds us of having observed, in the Triennial Catalogue of that School, that while Virginia has sent thither thirty-seven of her sons, and South Carolina twenty-seven, *North* Carolina has sent *only five.* The friends of the Harvard Institution apprehend that pains have been taken in that State to discourage students from going there, under the erroneous notion that the instruction in that School is in local law alone, and that it is almost unpatriotic for a Southern man to go to the North for education, &c. Far from entertaining this opinion, we have always believed that an excellent plan to train the youths of this country for political life, or for the liberal professions, is to send them to spend a year or two in the part of the country most opposite to their own—that is to say, from the South to the North, from the North to the South, &c. As concerns Harvard University in particular, its respect and regard for the South, so far from being stinted, has often been attested by the honors of the University conferred on its sons, and for North Carolina in particular by the Degree of L. L. D. lately most worthily conferred on her excellent Chief Justice.—*National Intelligencer.*

We are entirely of the Intelligencer's opinion in regard to the advantages of an interchange of visits between the people of the North and the South. Experience has convinced us, that the mind is expanded, the views and feelings liberalized, prejudices removed, attachments formed, all calculated to forge new links to the chain which binds this Union together. The evil at present is, not that Southrons do not go North, but that Northmen do not come South. If they did, they would not be now meddling with Southern institutions. The facilities for travel have dispelled former inveterate prejudices against the Yankees; but unfortunately they have not yet taught the Yankees to abstain from meddling with our affairs.

LIBRARY INSTITUTE.—The second of the series of Lectures projected by this Literary Association, was delivered last evening to a highly respectable and numerous auditory, by J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq. The subject, after an appropriate exordium upon the importance of the object of the Institute, and its sure rewards to its projectors, was, the Progress of the Arts, (more particularly the useful Arts,) in our country. A chaste and most agreeable writer, Mr. Shepherd gave his audience but one subject of regret, and that was, that his Address was too short.

The course will be continued on Tuesday evening the 20th.

COTTON BURNT.—The Cheraw Gazette mentions the destruction by fire of the lighter Thomas Jefferson, attached to the Steamer Utility, with 232 bales of cotton on board, (of which, however, about 100 bales only were totally destroyed, the remainder saved in a damaged state.) The cotton belonged to A. P. Lacoste 131 bales, A. A. Solomons 66 bales, and W. & R. Hailey 35 bales—all fully insured in New York. Boat not insured.

COTTON FACTORIES.—We see it stated that immense establishments for the manufacture of cotton are on the point of being erected at Lowell, Camden, N. J., Amoskeag, &c. Several of these mills are to run from 15,000 to 18,000 spindles.

EXCHANGE.—In consequence of the rate of exchange being in favor of New Orleans, specie is now sent off in large quantities from New York, to purchase produce from the great Southern market. It is not wanted at New Orleans, for they have a superabundance; and in the Summer it will be shipped back to New York to purchase goods or pay debts. In the mean time its loss unsettles business in New York, and the expense of its transmission is probably 2 per cent. These things were not so when we had a good U. S. Bank.

The North Carolinian denies that Exchange on New York rises to a premium in New Orleans in the Summer. It is not the less a fact, however. It thinks that no Planter would "be at the expense and risk of shipping his cotton to New York when he could get the specie for it in New Orleans, and nearly the same prices that he could get in New York;" —it denies that the rate of exchange has any effect on the price of cotton;—and regards it as "folly, (if not knavery,) to put such cases that go against all common sense." We regret that the Carolinian has so little of this latter article; for it might be saved the ridicule to which such ignorance exposes it, and we might be saved the epithets intended to degrade us, but which react upon their author. Every one at all familiar with the transactions even of this small market, well knows that the exchange, small as it is here, is an object, and that Planters frequently ship from this place, on their own risk. How much more in New Orleans, where crops are so much larger, and exchange so much higher or lower. The idea that exchange has no effect on the price, will be appreciated when it is remembered, that on the cotton shipped from New Orleans, 2¼ per cent. would amount to the snug little sum of nearly a million of dollars; and on all the produce brought to that city probably fully a million and a half. It is a dollar on every bale of cotton, (their bales weighing 500 lbs.) a sum which any merchant would be glad to realize as profit on all his purchases.

GENERAL JACKSON.

"*Those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break.*"—This saying is often imputed to Gen. Jackson, by the Whigs, for political effect, when, the fact is, he never made use of the expression. The New Hampshire *Register* has recently exposed this falsehood, and given the true version of its origin. About the year 1834, when paper money flooded the country, and speculation was at its highest point, General Jackson saw, in perspective, the destructive power of the paper-money oligarchy, and determined to arrest its influence. During the pendency of this state of things, he was frequently waited upon by the "Rag Barons," beseeching him to stay his hand and spare them yet a little longer. But the Old Hero was firm in his resolution—he felt that the liberties of the country were endangered, and that no sacrifice would be too great to secure and maintain her independence. Upon the occasion of one of these visits, he frankly told the gentlemen forming the Committee who waited on him, "that industry, economy and prudence were surer reliances than banks and paper money, and that they might rely on it, that those who depend too much on borrowing were liable to ruin and failure;" a truth which, we presume, no one will gainsay; and from this originated the odious expression of "Those who live on borrowed capital ought to break."

Cheraw Gazette.

This is certainly a most remarkable statement, to be put forth just ten years after the interview in which Gen. Jackson was reported to have used the harsh, unfeeling, cruel language, towards those who had been beggared by the policy of the Administration of which he was the head. Will any one, can any one, now be credulous enough to believe the statement of the New Hampshire Register? Surely not, when they recollect the following facts, which we take from the records of the period in which they occurred.

In February 1834, in consequence of the dreadful state of things produced by the Removal of the Deposites, and the general bankruptcy which threatened the whole commercial community, immense meetings were held in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and perhaps other cities, at which numerous Delegations, consisting of the most distinguished citizens, without respect to party, were appointed to go to Washington, and appeal to Congress and the President for some measure of relief. The Philadelphia Delegation, to the number of 22, described as being "among the most respectable and substantial citizens of Philadelphia, called on the President, and in the course of a long conversation, which they wrote out with great minuteness, occurred the following:—

"The President admitted that considerable distress had followed the action of the Government in relation to the deposites. He had never doubted that *Brokers* and *Stock Speculators*, and *all who were doing business upon borrowed capital*, would suffer severely under the effects of the measure, and that all such people ought to break."

This was immediately published, and not *then* denied; it was commented on from one end of the country to the other; it was quoted in Congress, and the friends of Jackson called on to deny it if not true, yet no one opened his lips; it has been quoted over and over again from year to year ever since, and never denied till now, when the New Hampshire [illegible] gister has "taken the responsibili[illegible]" of doing [illegible]at neither Jackson nor any friend [illegible] ever [illegible]red to do. And the Cheraw Gaz[illegible] expects its readers to bel[illegible]te day! The idea is so r[illegible]a asting words about.

We learn (says the S[illegible]m a gentleman l[illegible]city, that Jud[illegible]sena has left a leg[illegible]ble Henry Clay.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXI[illegible]

Picayune mentions an arrival from V[illegible]

In the city of Mexico at our last [illegible] trouble and commotion. On or abo[illegible] the Government issued a proclamation Americans to leave the Californias wi[illegible] Gen. Thompson very promptly demande[illegible] ports, or a repeal of the offensive law w[illegible] eight hours. The Mexican Government more pacific course, and promulgated the

POSTSCRIPT.

The mails have broken through at last. We have five paper mails this morning, of the six due, but the letters are still behind.

There is not a syllable in the Congress proceedings up to Saturday that is worth reporting. Of course there has been no new fight.

FROM MEXICO.—By the correspondence between Gen. Thompson and M. de Bocanegra, it appears that Santa Anna has never had any intention of relinquishing the claims of the Mexican Government to the territory of Texas.

The negotiation with Mexico had failed, the only terms offered to Texas being a return to her allegiance to Mexico.

FUDGE.—The Globe, publishing Mr. Calhoun's letter, makes this assertion, which is contradicted by the whole tenor of the letter itself:—

"Mr. Calhoun will cordially support Mr. Van Buren. We say this on the assurance of one of his *best* friends."

The Cotton market in New York, up to Friday last, was very firm, at full prices, 9¾ to 10¼, but sales small, owing to the many Southern mails due. The stock is large, and mostly held by speculators. In the absence of sales they are beginning to ship, but against advices not favorable. If holders are enabled to keep their stocks out of market, prices will be sustained, but if forced sales are made it must be at a concession.

We notice sale at auction of 3 hhds. North Carolina Tobacco, common, at 2 and 2¾ cents, cash.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 30th ult., by Absalom Davis, Jr., Esq. Mr. NEILL CRAWFORD to Miss CAROLINE GLOVER, both of Robeson.

At St. James' Church, Wilmington, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Mr. STEPHEN JEWETT to Miss LUCY BRADLEY, all of that place.

In Wayne county, on the 11th ult., Dr. ADAM C. DAVIS, of Lenoir, to Miss ARAMINTA H., daughter of Col. Aaron F. Moses.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 26th ult., ORIANA TABITHA, only daughter of James L. and Mary J. Terry, aged 17 months and 10 days.

Son of man, behold, I take away from thee the desire of thine eyes with a stroke. Yet neither shalt thou mourn nor weep, neither thy tears run down.—Ezekiel, 24, 16.

Great God! submissive to thy will
We bow. Tho' slain we trust thee still,
And smiling though our tears we say,
"God gave and he hath taken away."
Cherub! thy voice now sweetly cries,
My parents—meet me in the skies.—*Com.*

At the residence of his mother, in Marion District, S. C., Mr. ENOS J. TART, aged 22 years.

In Charlotte, on the 27th ult., Mr. ROBERT HAYES, aged about 25.

At Kernersville, Stokes county, on the 19th ult., Mrs. CHRISTINA KERNER, widow of the late Jos. Kerner, in the 68th year of her age.

On the 12th ult., at his residence in Bethania, Stokes county, CHRISTIAN LASH, Esq., at the age of 75 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 27th ult. ALBERT NORMENT, son of William S. Norment, aged about 22. Also in the same county, on the 23d ult., WM. B. ALEXANDER, Esq., after a tedious illness of more than 3 years, in the 80th year of his age. He was though a youth of sixteen, actively engaged in the struggle for American Independence.

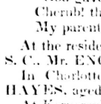
CHEMICAL LECTURES.

A course of Chemical Lectures will be commenced on Thursday evening of present week, at seven o'clock, and will continue from week to week on the same evening. It is proposed that the Course shall consist of twelve Lectures, to be accompanied with appropriate Experiments, for the purpose of illustrating principles. A Room has been engaged in the West end of Mr. McRae's Post Office building, which will be fitted for the purpose. The Subscriber having been at considerable expense in improving and purchasing Apparatus, and providing a Room, hopes that a generous public will patronise the object, while it will be his endeavor to merit that patronage which he hopes to receive. Tickets may be had at the Bookstore, or at the Laboratory. Price $2 50 for the Course.

S. COLTON.

Feb'y 5, 1844.

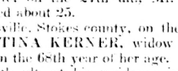
A CARD.



DOCTOR T. N. CAMERON has associated Dr. W. P. MALLETT with him in the practice of Physic, &c. One or the other of them may generally be found at their Drug Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel. Should the services of both be at any time required, no additional charge will be made.

Feb. 7, 1844. 92-2w

[ ] Carolinian copy.



D. GILCHRIST,

Surgeon Dentist,

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville on the 14th inst. He will take a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he will remain some ten or twelve days, for the purpose of attending to his profession. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon, as his stay will be short.

Feb'y 1, 1844. 92tf

Carolinian copy.

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,
by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday last, the 5th instant, a man named Wm. Hyde took off from Fayetteville, a small flea-bitten gray horse, with an old saddle, without skirts, and a tolerably good bridle, which was lent to him by Zachariah Plumer. The horse had the right hind hoof white, the other three hoofs black; large scar on each shoulder, caused by the collar. Hyde wore a low brown fur hat, a kind of brown homespun frock coat, and blue Kentucky Jeans pants, with wood buttons covered with tin. Any person who will apprehend said horse, shall be paid for their trouble, by informing the subscribers.

ZACHARIAH PLUMER.
ELY PLUMER.

Fayetteville, February 6. 92-tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Jacob Vuncannon *versus* Kenneth Vuncannon and William Latham.

Justices' Execution, levied on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of Kenneth Vuncannon. Also, on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of William Latham, adjoining the lands of William Cagle and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, requiring them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the first Monday in April next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, and replevy, answer, demur, or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the Land levied on sold to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, P. W. Wooley, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and the sixty-eighth of our Independence.

92] P. W. WOOLEY, *C. C. C.*

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having returned to Fayetteville, will contract to erect Buildings or attend to any business in the line of his profession. He has several vacant Lots on Haymount, which he will sell low, or erect Summer Residences on them on reasonable terms for those who wish to purchase.

GEO. S. HODGES.

February 3, 1844. 92-3w

Strayed or Stolen,

ON Saturday night the 27th ult., a middle sized iron gray HORSE, 5 years old. He disappeared from Angus McDonald's, 8 miles South East of Moore Court House, on the Fayetteville road, and was seen two days after at Morrison's Bridge on Little River, 20 miles from Fayetteville.

Any information will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward paid for his delivery.

ANGUS CAMERON, (Millwright.)

Johnsonville P. O., Cumberland Co., Feb. 6.

STEAM ENGINE, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers having abandoned the idea of rebuilding the "Fulton Steam Mill," will positively sell, on the premises, on Thursday the 22d February, all the Machinery and Fixtures belonging to the Company, consisting of

3 Boilers of 32 horse power, made by Watchman & Bratt,
1 pair 4 ft. Mill Stones, made by Dannelly, of Moore County,
1 superior set Blacksmith's Tools,
2 Log Carriages,
2 framed Houses and Chimneys,
1 Chimney, containing 50,000 Brick,
1 Chain, 120 feet long, for drawing logs,
A quantity of cast Cog Wheels, Irons, Bolts, Screws, Chains, &c. &c.

The Boilers are uninjured, as they were encased in a brick wall detached from the main building.—The Mill Stones, together with a large lot of Cast Irons for the Wheat and Corn Mills, were never used. If application is made to either of the Subscribers before the Sale, any or all of the above Property would be sold on a credit until the 1st January next.

S. W. COLE,
D. McIVER,
J. D. SMITH,
E. S. & G. S. HUBBARD,
Surviving Partners.

Wadesborough, Jan'y 24, 1844. 92-2w

LAW SCHOOL

In Harvard University.

THE SPRING TERM of this School will commence on February 23, 1844.

The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the Bar in any of the United States, and also a systematic course of studies in commercial jurisprudence, for those who intend to devote themselves exclusively to mercantile business and pursuits. The course of instruction for gentlemen intended for the Bar embraces the various branches of Public and Constitutional Law, Admiralty, Maritime, Equity, and Common Law, which are common to all the United States, with occasional illustrations of Foreign Jurisprudence. The course of instruction for gentlemen intended for the mercantile profession is more limited, and embraces the principal branches only of Commercial Jurisprudence, to-wit: The Law of Agency, of Partnership, of Bailments, of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, of Insurance, of Shipping, Navigation, and other Maritime concerns, and of Sales, and, if the student desire it, also of Constitutional Law. No public instruction is given in the local or peculiar municipal jurisprudence of any particular State; but the students are assisted by the Professors, as occasion may require, in their private study of the law and practice peculiar to their own States. The active labors of instruction are shared equally by Mr. Justice Story, who is Dane Professor of Law in the University, and by Mr. Greenleaf, Royal Professor of Law, who has the immediate direction and superintendence of the Law School.

No examination and no particular course of previous study are necessary for admission; but the student is expected to produce testimonials of a good moral character. He also gives a bond in the sum of $200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, for the payment of College dues; or deposites, at his election, $150 with the Steward, at the commencement of each term.

Students may enter the school in any stage of their professional studies or mercantile pursuits.—But they are advised to enter at the beginning of those studies, rather than at a later period, as the most useful to themselves. They may also select what particular studies they will pursue.

The fees are at the rates of $50 a term, and $25 for half or any lesser fraction of a term; for which sum, without any additional charge, students have the use of the lecture rooms, the Law Library, containing upwards of 7,500 volumes, the College Library, and the text-books: and they are admitted free to all the public lectures in the University.—They may also study any foreign language taught in the University for $10 per annum. The price of board varies from $2 25 to $3 50 per week, and of room rent from 75 cents to $1 25 per week. Fuel, prepared for use, is furnished at cost, by the Steward, if the students desire it.

The Academical year, which commences on the Friday after the fourth Wednesday in August, is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, with a vacation of six weeks at the end of each term.

All students who have pursued their studies in the Law School for three terms, or eighteen months, or who, after having been admitted to the Bar, have pursued their studies in the Law School for one year, are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 12, 1844. 92-4w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

William McKay *vs.* Henry H. Thornton.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry H. Thornton is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and replevy the same, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1843.

92] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1844.

Jacob Vuncannon *versus* William Latham and Kenneth Vuncannon.

Justices' Execution, levied on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of William Latham. Also, on three hundred acres of Land, more or less, as the land of Kenneth Vuncannon, on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands of William Cagle and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, requiring them to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the first Monday in April next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, and replevy, answer, demur, or plead to issue, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the Land levied on sold to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, P. W. Wooley, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1844, and the sixty-eighth of our Independence.

92] P. W. WOOLEY, *C. C. C.*

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

FOR SALE,

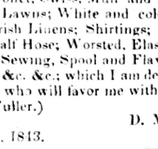
LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

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250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SECOND ADVENT 1843 Pamphlet. For sale by the Subscriber, and at the Store of Boon & Breece. JOHN H. PEARCE.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 18 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with my wife, NANCY JOHNSON, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Averasborough, Jan. 5, 1844. 88-4tMh

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man FRANK. He is about thirty years of age, very stout and black, walks softly with his head up, is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs, has **bushy hair, beard mostly on the lips** and tip of the chin, and can stock Ploughs and do coarse Carpenter's work. Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, and has imposed himself upon some settlement of free colored people in North Carolina, or is wending his way towards the North. Any person who will arrest and lodge the above fellow in any safe Jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

Beaufortville [illegible]

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1843.

Neill McCaskill and Wife Polly, Archibald McCall and wife Nancy, John McCall, Flora McCall, Duncan McCall, Daniel McCall, and Angus McCall,

Petition for Partition

[illegible]

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

EUFOS W. MATHESON,

Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the [illegible] are substantially true.

WILLIAM O. ALLEN,

Minister of the [illegible]

Prepared and sold by [illegible] Druggists and Chemists, [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible] New York. Sold also by [illegible] Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully solicited to [illegible] Sands' Sarsaparilla, as a safe and [illegible] certainly achieving such remarkable cures of difficult cases of disease in which it is [illegible] and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A fresh supply just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

[illegible] 1843.

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin,
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron, Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel, English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel, German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

December 5, 1843. 83-3m

LIME.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low, by

STUART & McGARY.

November 15, 1843. 80tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health [illegible]

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

EUFOS W. MATHESON,

Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the [illegible] are substantially true.

WILLIAM O. ALLEN,

Minister of the [illegible]

Prepared and sold by [illegible] Druggists and Chemists, [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible] New York. Sold also by [illegible] Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully solicited to [illegible] Sands' Sarsaparilla, as a safe and [illegible] certainly achieving such remarkable cures of difficult cases of disease in which it is [illegible] and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A fresh supply just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

[illegible] 1843.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.

December 9, 1843. 84tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE, abridged, in one vol., by Edward J. Gould; Organic Chemistry in its application to Physiology and Pathology; Mrs. Ellis's Housekeeping, made easy, price 25; Abernethy's Family Physician, 25; Etiquette of Courtship and Marriage, 12½; The Whig Almanac for 1844, 12½; French without a master; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; DeAubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto,
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 6, 1844. 88tf

Agency and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a large Store on Water street, adjoining and one door above R. H. Stanton, where he is prepared with ample room for receiving and storing LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN and other merchandize on consignment, and where he may always be found in readiness to attend to the sale of

LUMBER, TIMBER, and all other kinds of Country Produce,

As heretofore; and assures all who may favor him with their business, that his unremitted exertions to advance the interest of his patrons, together with promptness and strict attention, shall be his best reference.

J. T. RUSS.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1844. 88-6w

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3. 1843. 74tf

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square, in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

[illegible]

PATENT BEE HIVE.

The Subscribers having purchased the right of the above PATENT, called WEBB'S IMPROVED HIVE, for the State of North Carolina, are now prepared to dispose of individual and county rights on favorable terms. This Hive was patented on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1841; its advantages may be described as follows:—It is constructed with drawers in common use for the surplus honey, that can be withdrawn at any time without [illegible] the bees, and also so contrived [illegible] against the worm that [illegible] the projects [illegible] so arranged that the [illegible] to another, or [illegible] liability for having [illegible] obtaining the exact [illegible] extracted honey from [illegible] its construction with its [illegible] ness wherever it [illegible] is 100 to general are in the [illegible] and Western States, and we have received from the citizens of those States [illegible] lawyer, merchant, farmer and mechanic of the highest respectability that have [illegible] advantages arising from it. We have the Hives now on hand, that can be seen [illegible] of the Subscribers, and for further particulars address

SHELTON & MALLORY.

[illegible] *Jan.* 10, 1844. 89-3m

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 ca-es Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

To Fever & Ague Patients!

BEFORE, as well as since, the discovery of the great remedy for Fever and Ague ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE (now called Rowand's "IMPROVED" Tonic Mixture, with the written signature of John R. Rowand over the mouth of each bottle to distinguish it from a lot of "adulterated mixture," made during the author's absence from connexion with its manufacture and sale from the year of 1839 to 1841) "pretended" cures for the most obstinate and tiresome complaint have always been springing up in the various parts of the country. ☞ But since its discovery and almost universal and extensive use throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, South America, &c. &c. new remedies "steal its good name"—counterfeit its taste, smell and appearance as closely as they can imitate its manner of using—copy its directions—and by various other shifts and prevarications attempt to palm off upon the credulous and unwary their paltry guess-work Tonic Mixtures and Pills in place of the old favourite, sterling and superior remedy. Nothing perhaps could more positively prove the excellence of the true medicine than this one fact—for were it not the "first best" they would not select it out, for receiving their "hypocritical respects," but would confer their "compliments" upon something else they deemed the "foremost cure." And what more convincing argument do fever and ague patients need to guard them against any and all of these counterfeit and spurious imitations, and to render them careful to procure the genuine and undoubted remedy of the Proprietor himself, in Philadelphia, or of his accredited agents throughout the United States, &c.

☞ For sale by J. R. Rowand, Philadelphia, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87-8w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for Constable in the District of Fayetteville, and solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Dec. 27. 86-tE

Carolinian publish.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.

THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction. Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

ALMANAC'S FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES,
5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

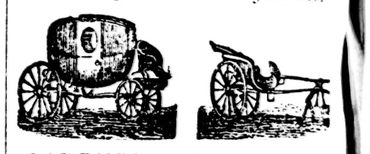
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 65tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 11, 1843. 36tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, and debility, either from previous disease or living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, [illegible] the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.